

## New York Tribune

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## Governor Glynn Must Be for Murphy or Against Him.

Governor Glynn is described as believing that Murphy must go and is about to go, but as being unwilling to push him. He prefers, apparently, to let him retire slowly and in good order, with all the honors of war. The Governor and his friends admit that there is a "crisis" in the Democratic party in the state, brought about by Murphy's domination. They assert that they have got the votes in the state committee to retire George M. Palmer, Murphy's complaisant state chairman, and to seat William Church Osborn. Yet Palmer persists. All the pronouncements of the Governor as leader of an anti-Murphy faction of the party and about about that his appointments will prove it. Yet the Governor uses his influence to place in a "good job" an adherent of "Paddy" McCabe, who certainly is less inimical to Murphy than any other Democratic politician save McCoey, of Brooklyn, and the deposed boss of Erie County, Fitzpatrick. And as a final and clinching reason for the Governor's not kicking Murphy out of the state leadership the argument is raised that in that case Murphy's Senate would not confirm the Governor's anti-Murphy appointments to the Public Service commissions and the Compensation Commission.

There is a lot of solemn woolheadedness or a lot of humbug in all this. Governor Glynn is either for Murphy or against him, unless he wants to have his friends proclaim him as perched precariously on the fence—as they are picturing him at present. And if he is now perched on the fence he can't stay there long. Murphy won't let him, and the real anti-Murphy Democrats won't let him. There is indeed a "crisis" in Democracy's affairs, which no amount of Glynn solicitude for the feelings of Murphy and those who stick to the boss can smooth over. Murphy is as thoroughly discredited as ever Tweed and Croker were, though no legal evidence to connect him with the loot has yet been discovered. It is no credit to any Governor to have traffic with Murphy or the Murphy men. It is no credit to the anti-Murphy element of Democracy to retain Mr. Palmer as state chairman an instant longer than is necessitated by the procedure to depose him, if they can do it, as they say. The Governor, if he is genuinely anti-Murphy, and his allied Democrats, if they are anti-Murphy, should think more of their reputations and the reputation of their party than of Murphy's feelings and the possibility of saving them.

The Governor, in the appointments to the Public Service commissions and the Compensation Commission, soon must face a test on this question which he cannot evade or postpone. It is to be hoped he will prove himself anti-Murphy then beyond a cavil. But meantime he and all those who are engaged with him in party rehabilitation are on the wrong track. They cannot help Murphy, and they can hurt themselves seriously, by this milk-and-water course which they seem to be pursuing.

## The Automobile Murderers.

It is to be hoped the police will catch quickly the occupants of the automobile which killed Miss Thompson in Brooklyn on Wednesday evening and then sped on, the chauffeur urged to still greater speed by a woman occupant of the tonneau. It is to be hoped they will catch also the automobile party which on Sunday abandoned a badly injured man whom they had taken into their car after having run him down. Crimes more cowardly, more despicable, more revolting than these are not entered on the records of automobile history.

Only the occasional automobile owner is a criminal and a speed maniac. Yet every person who rides in a motor car suffers from the antagonism on the part of the public which crimes such as these produce. The automobile associations are influential, wealthy organizations which take a prominent part in "preserving the rights of the automobilists." They could do much to abate the growing enmity toward them if they helped protect the public's rights by joining in the hunt for these criminals.

## No Treason in It.

There is no need for Senator Cummins and Senator Nelson to get excited about the immigration advertising campaign which the Canadian authorities have been conducting in this country. Mr. Nelson, for instance, dropped into George Colan melodrama when he said to an American syndicate man who had placed a good deal of this advertising: "You were hired to do an act of disloyalty to your country; are you not ashamed of it?"

From a national point of view there is no disloyalty involved in advertising opportunities to acquire cheap lands in Canada, even if some of the advertisements are near-romance in the guise of pure reading matter. A big country with 95,000,000 people cannot be much injured if a few hundred thousands of its citizens try to better their fortunes in the undeveloped territory of a smaller neighbor. Many Americans leave the Northwest to go into Western Canada, but as many Canadians from the Eastern and Central provinces move into New England, New York, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois. Up to date Canadian immigration into this country has outnumbered American immigration into Canada.

This exchange benefits both nations. Our trade with Canada is increasing by leaps and bounds in spite of the Canadian preferential tariff, which discriminates in favor of imports from Great Britain. The larger the inflow and outflow of settlers the stronger will commercial ties become, and if those ties can be strengthened neither country need worry about the possibility of closer political union. Canada and the United States are better neighbors.

than ever, despite the rejection of the Taft-Laurier reciprocity treaty in 1911. Commercially we shall some day be a homogeneous area. Why quarrel, then, about the intermixture which must precede homogeneity? If the Canadians want to spend their money here advertising Canada's attractions, it is a good investment for us as well as for them.

## Names That Tell You What Is What.

The new era in names is an excellent idea. It shows that Americans are at last awakening to the powerful psychological influence of the right name in the right place.

The old scheme by which a landlord named his apartment house after his favorite sleeping car is a thing of the past. No well regulated structure is complete now unless it has "Dwellings" or "Court" or "Hall" or "Chambers" tacked on its name. The suggestion is instantaneous. You know at a glance, the very day you sign the lease, that here is a habitation, a dear and welcoming home, and no obnoxious tenement house like all that have gone before.

No, too, with our pleasure homes, if we may be pardoned the distinction. The tango is now danced exclusively in palaces, chateaus, gardens, garages or other spots denoting extreme joy. There is absolutely no chance of a mistake. Incipient boredom or sleep is quelled instantly by the electric sign proclaiming the happy, laughing name of your deliciously entertaining resort.

When will the Pullman company take the hint? Sleep, utterly impossible in a car named Hortense or Rockingham or Geraldine, would come without bidding in a Lalage or a Jasmine. Let the good work go on.

## A Sound Interpretation.

The Senate set a sound precedent when it voted, by 53 to 12, to seat Blair Lee as Senator from Maryland. It interpreted the direct elections amendment in a thoroughly common sense manner. A constitutional amendment is not a mere declaration of opinion recommended to the consideration of the states. It is the supreme law of the land, and its ratification abrogates all state laws inconsistent with it. It is putting the cart before the horse to argue, as those who wanted to exclude Mr. Lee did, that the amendment could not apply in a state until that state amended its local election laws and put United States Senators on the list of officers to be chosen at a general election.

The amendment is fully in force without regard to the peculiarities of state election codes. The only way in which a Senator can now be chosen is by direct vote, except in cases in which the Legislature has specifically authorized the Governor temporarily to fill vacancies occurring through death or resignation. The ancient appointive power of the Governor and the ancient elective power of the Legislature have both been abolished. All the states may as well get ready to recognize the new method of election, since in the opinion of the Senate, which is the plenary judge in the matter, no alternative method now exists.

## The Silent English.

Mr. Kipling has descended upon the marvellous silence of the English, conspicuous especially at those moments when most human beings feel moved to speech. Of course, it is all a matter of comparison. Your silentest Englishman is a chattering magpie alongside of your true Scot, and where Americans belong in this scale of silence depends largely upon what particular breed of Americans you have in mind.

An interesting test of the English quality is cited by a visitor to the British Museum who watched a crowd inspecting the relics of Captain Scott. The last entry made by Captain Scott in his diary is one of the appealing exhibits. Scarcely a word was said, and there was little change of expression on the part of English visitors. A group of Frenchmen made a sharp contrast. They gesticulated and chattered volubly, expressing their feelings with a wealth of vocabulary.

We should distinguish Americans—so far as any generalization can be made—from both types. Most Americans lack the volubility of the Celt or Gaul. On the other hand, no American shows the conscious, repressed silence of the English. Such taciturnity as your Yankee or your Westerner shows is more akin to the silence of the Scot who holds his tongue not through any fear of exposing his feelings, but simply because he is "close-lipped" and terse by disposition.

Perhaps if you call an American by the contradictory phrase, a silent Celt, you come as near as you can to suggesting the number and meaning of his words.

## Anarchy Against Anarchy in Africa.

Lord Gladstone is a chip of the old block. He is as strenuous and as remorseless in suppressing syndicalism in South Africa as ever was his father in ante-Home Rule days in trying to suppress the Land League in Ireland. General Botha is, of course, directly responsible for the kidnapping of the labor agitators, but it is not supposable that he would have adopted that extraordinary course without the active approval of the Governor General.

It may be, however, that the parallel will be continued in a recanting of the policy which is now so ruthlessly practised, for there is an evident dislike throughout the British Empire of opposing anarchy with anarchy. The conduct of the kidnapped men may have been contrary to law. It could not have been more flagrantly and defiantly lawless than that of the government itself in thus forcibly abducting them into exile. And the latter procedure was so much the worse because it was done by those whose special duty it was to uphold the law.

Not the least deplorable and reprehensible feature of such an act is its confession of legal or administrative impotency. It practically proclaims that the law and its machinery are impotent and that society can be protected only by extra-legal and extra-legal means. Such a counsel of despair should be tantamount to governmental abdication. If an administration in time of peace cannot maintain its authority and discharge its functions by legal means it has no valid excuse for existence.

The South Carolina Legislature has passed a resolution favoring the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment. That is an unkind attempt to split glory 50 to 50 with Senator James K. Vardaman, of Mississippi.

"A boatload of stone" is a rather cumbersome improvement on one of "Hy" Moe's neatly wrapped packages of yellow-back bills.

"I'm not giving much time to politics nowadays," said Murphy. Maybe it's taking all his time to think up ways of explaining how he got it.

Rubber backing for warships' armor? Maybe it will be effective. But think of the effect upon the cost of automobile tires.

## The Conning Tower

GREAT THOUGHTS ABOUT LITTLE ANIMALS  
OR  
LITTLE THOUGHTS ABOUT GREAT ANIMALS  
BY GLETT BURGESS.

## THE COW.

The Cow is quite boring, at least  
It is if Books say true;  
I know some More about the  
Beast,  
But Why should I Tell You?



Folks who carry subway tickets in their pockets are not the only prodigals. There exist those who pay 2c. in New York hotels for one-cent newspapers and those who buy flashlight photographs of banquets.

## ANY TAKERS?

Were overcrowded in the subway,  
Notasoul could budge a bit.  
Will it be ketch to-morrow?  
We'll give it to one of 'em.

No, Prunella, what care we if the Rochester Union and Advertiser uses the caption of this column? The Rochester Union and Advertiser is welcome to it, if it is going to do the Rochester Union and Advertiser any good.

## AND THEN—

Speaking of reformers, first  
There is Willum Randolph Hearst.  
Willum's always up to tricks;  
Ain't he cute? He's over six.

From Dr. Jekyll's highly esteemed New York American we learn of Oxydonor, and how rheumatism or other complications can be relieved and cured by using it. And how "it stands on its merits."

But in Mr. Hyde's more highly esteemed "Good Housekeeping Magazine" we read Dr. Harvey W. Wiley's "Interesting Tale of Fakes and Fakery in Revealing the Magic Virtues of Oxydonor."

"Newspapers and magazines," says "Good Housekeeping," "can exclude the advertisements of those who would gull the public," which nobody can deny, *de capo*.

## THE COMPLETE LETTER WRITER.

[Received by a sporting goods house.]

My Dear Sirs,  
I am sending a check for six jim suits. The check is of ten dollars but I do not know as that will cover the price of the goods.  
I want good servicable material and if the check is not large enough let me know and I will send you the balance. Please do not send anything that is unnecessarily expensive as the class does not want to pay for show.  
I would prefer the suits to be made of outing flannel of heavy weight and of a dark color.  
Yours respectfully,

The above letter, if you and the university faculties must know, was written by a student in a Maine college.

## TAKE OUR TIME, BUT YOUR WAY.

Sir: Will you, please, in your time and in your own way, take a whack at this "high noon" thing? As if there were two noons! It doesn't really pain me so much when gushing reporters use it in their accounts of Fifth avenue weddings, but when Jack London, Stew. Ed. White and their ilk clutter up enduring literature with so senseless a phrase I cry aloud in my agonies. If we are to have high noon for high twelve why not low midnight for low twelve? Give it to 'em.  
RAY SARGENT.

## IN THE SUBWAY.

BY BAR.

Who travels with untrampled feet?  
Who is it always gets a seat  
Before he reaches Dyckman Street?  
Ask Bert Williams!

And who, with still unwrinkled dress,  
Can change from local to express,  
Nor find her hat a fearful mess?  
Mrs. Harris!

## ANOTHER WORLD'S RECORD.

[From the Quakerstown (Pa.) Free Press.]  
George Trump was the first farmer to have young chickens.

Eavesdropped at a matinee yesterday: "Yes, I seen Forbes Robinson in 'The Back Door Front.'"

## "WHOM ARE YOU?" SAID CYRIL.

[From Baker's "The Principles of Argumentation."] Lord Erskine so sums up as first to show the jury whom he had feared might easily be rendered hostile.

## LOVELACE IN THE TOWER.

Tell me not, Sir, I am unkind,  
What time in sorry state,  
I slam the products of your mind,  
And say, "They're not so great."

True, lately you have thrown away  
The choicest things I've sent;  
Perhaps that is—I cannot say—  
Cause of my discontent.

This inconsistency is such  
As must provoke your roar—  
I could not like your stuff so much,  
Loved I not mine the more.

J. O. L.

## No, New York Is the Pub of the Universe.

Sir: If Boston is the hub of world, how about New York being the hubbub?

W. J. F.

But this play is built out of good solid oak and it marches forward with the stride of a Nemeses—According to the Evening Sun.

Our Antaeus-eyed comment is that it ought to have the run of an Atlas.

## OH, THAT'S O. K.

The w. k. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt and his wife, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, the w. k. opium & cocaine objector, seem to me to be stealing your stuff.

GILBERT THORNTON.

Old Bob Herriek, who was a great lyricist also, never used to worry about winding up the colyum. It's just like you to wonder what makes us think that. Well, all right. This is what he said:

"Attempt the end and never stand in doubt:  
Nothing's so hard but search will find it out."  
F. P. A.

## "WHAT DO THEY MEAN RETIRE!"



Business Remembrance

## THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

## HIGH AND PURE MR. OSBORN

## A Democrat Finds Much Fault and Booms the Great Hennessy.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: On the front page of "The Evening Post" appears an Albany dispatch which, after careful reading, if it means anything at all to the Democratic party, is a boom for Franklin D. Roosevelt for Governor of this state and William Church Osborn for United States Senator in the coming state election.

Governor Glynn is quoted as stating: "He (Osborn) will probably want to know how enough other people would feel about it." As one of the "other people," I will say that, having voted for every Democratic Governor and would-be Democratic Governor from Cleveland to Sulzer, covering a period of thirty years, and in that time having only disqualified myself as a Democrat once by voting for John B. Stanchfield, I feel that I am entitled to express my views as a Democrat on candidates.

In the first place, "Ready Relief" Roosevelt—I mean Franklin D.—should take his binoculars and patrol the 1,800 miles of unprotected sea coast and hold down his federal position. The coming state campaign will be fought on state issues, and the loyal Democrats of this state do not want a repetition of the Folger campaign, to their discomfiture.

In the second place, Mr. Osborn, I will admit, is a gentleman and, incidentally, is charitably inclined, which his wealth permits, and the gaunt spectre's temptation and want have never crossed his path. He is a theoretical reformer of the highest and purest type and temperamental; untroubled by the cares of the world. His political history since 1892 follows, chronologically:

1892-1895—An ardent tariff reformer, denouncing protection with logical precision.

1896—Resigned his position as chairman of the Putnam County Democratic Committee, giving aid and voting for the highest "apostle" of protection in the United States.

1897—Voting in New York for Seth Low, a Republican.

1898—Doubtful. Received a lucrative state position from Governor Roosevelt the following year.

1900—Booming and voting for Bryan. Failed to resign, however, this time his position under a Republican Governor.

1902—Voting for Seth Low, a Republican, denouncing the Democratic candidate for Mayor of the City of New York, and signer of a circular defaming his own city.

1904—The "all pervading" secretary of the "Parker Constitutional Club," with mutterings from the wielder of the "big stick" in Washington of the ingratitude of Osborn.

1905—Voted for a Republican Supervisor in Putnam County.

1906—Booming Jerome for Governor. Assuming the responsibility, without authority, in pre-convention times of speaking for the voters of Putnam County in public press; in close association with Mayor McClellan, trying to switch the Putnam County and other delegations from their choice for Governor. Voted for a Republican Governor that year—the Hon. Charles E. Hughes.

1907—October 5, chairman of Putnam County Democratic Convention, with apparent submission to the will of the majority; October 24, same year, letter over his signature in the county papers stating that he will vote for the nominee of the Republican convention, Clayton Hyder.

All the above is a matter of record and subject to proof.

I believe in 1906, 1910 and 1912 he has been fairly regular, but I sincerely believe that the great Democratic party cannot take any chances with such a leader this fall. He conducted two investigations during Governor Dix's administration; one of them chiefly concerned the smoke that went up the chimney in Sing Sing prison (in gaining the price of coal furnished, and

the second, much to his discredit, was the prevention of a new state prison at Winsted, Dutchess County, N. Y.

There is, however, another Osborn in this state—Thomas Mott, who is a man with all the qualities that go to make a leader and would make a fearless United States Senator. He has worked unceasingly, without any hope of reward, for the last decade, and will be chiefly remembered in the last Democratic State Convention in 1912, when, pointing scornfully to the leader of Tammany Hall, he stated prophetically and thrillingly (these are the words as I recall them): "The hour has struck. Gaze upon him for the last time." This will become more famous than General Bragg's comment on Grover Cleveland: "We love him for the enemies he has made." Even "Wig-Wag" Wagner, bobbing up and down in that state convention, could not terrify a born leader.

While I believe that there will be no dearth of candidates for the nomination for Governor this fall, there is only one man in sight for the job who is well entitled to it from every rule of the game, no matter who is chairman of the Democratic State Committee. I refer to the Hon. John A. Hennessy, a Cleveland in potent purpose, a Hill in political acumen, a Sulzer in determination and a Hughes in investigation.  
JOHN A. CONNOLLY.  
New York, Jan. 24, 1914.

## THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

## It Is Declared To Be Working in Harmony with Prohibitionists.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I noticed that some one who signed himself as a prohibitionist took exception to an article in The Tribune, which he thought confused party prohibitionists with the Anti-Saloon League, and made the statement that the Anti-Saloon League and the Prohibition party are diametrically opposed.

As a representative of the Anti-Saloon League I am pleased to be able to report that the overwhelming majority of party prohibitionists are now working in harmony with the Anti-Saloon League. Their attitude is well expressed by the statement made by one of the state officers in one of the states: "We have insisted in the past that the Anti-Saloon League come out for absolute prohibition. It has done so by declaring for an amendment to the national Constitution. We cannot consistently do anything else than support its efforts to that end, even though we may still maintain our party organization."  
WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,  
Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of New York.  
New York, Jan. 28, 1914.

## THE DAY NURSERIES

## How They Are Organized and Supported.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Association of Day Nurseries of New York City wishes to state that a list of all legitimate day nurseries of greater New York, including those under the Catholic Charities, is kept on record at the office of the association, in the United Charities Building, No. 105 East 22d street; telephone, 5233 Gramercy.

All of these nurseries have been started with an honest purpose, and are either incorporated under the laws of New York State or are connected with a church or a society in good standing, or are supported by a private individual, so that their motive for existence is unquestioned.

No one of these nurseries sends out paid agents to collect money from the general public.

We wish it distinctly understood that any person or persons who use the name of the Association of Day Nurseries at the office of the association, in the United Charities Building, No. 105 East 22d street, to solicit money from door to door or in any public building are unauthorized and

without the approval of this association. Information in regard to any day nursery can be obtained by calling the Association of Day Nurseries at the above address. MARY M. IRVIN, President.  
New York, Jan. 25, 1914.

## AN APPEAL FOR ARMENIANS

## How the Results of Hunger and Privation Must Be Met.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: May we ask your permission once more to bring the needs of the Armenian Christians to the notice of your readers, who have so kindly assisted us in our efforts on their behalf?

So many of the bread winners are dead, taxation is abnormally heavy, the winter is severe and work very hard to obtain—illness, the result of hunger and privation, is prevalent, for the people are in a chronic state of abject poverty. Mr. Davies, the faithful head nurse of the Adana International Hospital, writes late in December: "Operation cases have literally poured in; now that the cold weather has come poor men, who have come to the city to seek work, fall victims to cold and exposure. . . . The warm garments you sent out some time ago are most useful."

From Urfa we learn that "Peace has given a little business confidence and commerce is somewhat better, but there are still many men unemployed, who are quite without food, having nothing with which to purchase it." The missionaries there are doing out the relief funds as economically as possible, but those available fall far short of what is needed, and they plead with us for at least \$50 the winter with which to help the worst cases.

And until these people become sufficiently educated in industrial ways, and the government is able to afford them sufficient protection to give them opportunity to support themselves, these calls for aid must come, and it must be ours to answer them. And a similar cry is heard from all the stations where the good missionaries are fighting evil and wrong and suffering. Their reward is in the wonderful development of the boys and girls they have taken under their wings—development spiritual, moral, mental and physical. These boys and girls come from the most miserable surroundings, but blossom like flowers under the training of love and care bestowed on them, and will prove in God's good time the saviors of their country, which "will leave the whole lump."

Is it not well worth while to help to this end? These people, too, "must needs pass through Samaria" before they reach the sweet shores of Galilee, whither their weary feet are journeying.

MRS. MARY HICKSON,  
Honorary secretary, Friends of Armenia,  
No. 47 Victoria street, Westminster,  
London, Jan. 19, 1914.

Donations should be forwarded to the honorable treasurer, E. Wright Brooks, and checks should be crossed "London County and Westminster Bank."

## THE S. S. STRATHCONA

## Her Services and Why She Bears Her Name.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: One of the last acts of Lord Strathcona before his death was the giving of money to replace the boilers of the Strathcona, worn out by twenty years of service fighting ice and sea. The boat is the little hospital steamer in which Dr. Grenfell cruises the Labrador coast, where Lord Strathcona, then Donald Smith, was a humble fur trader. It was at Northwest River, Labrador, that he married Lady Strathcona, and his only child, now Mrs. Howard, was born. By a special act of Parliament she will inherit the peerage.  
CUTHBERT LEE.  
New York, Jan. 28, 1914.